TOTH, Arpad, dr.; KOZMA, Laszlo, dr.; ADLER, Peter, dr.

Epidemiology of caries in deciduous teeth. 1. Incidence of
caries in preschool children. Fogorv. szemle 58 no.2:42-48
F '65

1. Kozlemeny a Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Stomatologiai
Klinikajarol (igazgato: Adler, Peter, dr. egyetemi tanar).

ADLER, Peter. n.; Toth. Arpad, dr.; Oshal, Karoly, dr.

Epidemiology of caries in the deciduous dentition. II. Caries
prevalence and susceptibility of individual deciduous teeth.
Fogorv. szemle 58 no.4:100-106  Ap '65

1. A Pebreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Stomatologiai Klinikaja
(igazgato: Adler, Peter, dr. egyetemi tanar).

ADLER, Peter, dr.

Dental caries and nitrition. Orv. hetil. 106 no.12:529-533
21 Mr '65

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Stomatologiai Klinika.

ADLER, Peter, dr.; BENCZE, Jolan, dr.

Non-hereditary segmental amelogenesis imperfecta. Orv. hetil.
106 no.15:677-680  11 Ap '65

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Stomatologiai Klinika
(igazgato: Adler, Peter, dr.).

CSEMI, Laszlo, dr.; ADLER, Peter, dr.; TOTH, Arpad, ir.

Epidemioly of caries in deciduous teeth. Pt.3. Fogorv. szemle
58 no.11:341-345  N '65.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Stomatologiai Klinikajarol
(Igazgato; Adler, Peter, dr., egyetemi tanar).

ADLER, T.

ADLER, T.; HNATEK, J.

Toxic dyspepsia. Pediat. listy 9 no.2:89-92 Ap '54.

1. Z II. a I. detske kliniky Praha.
   (INFANT NUTRITION DISORDERS,
      *toxic dyspepsia)

ADLER, T.

Problem of enteral & parenteral dyspepsia; etiological & therapeutic
approach in infantile diarrhea. Cesk. pediat. 13 no.9:812-819 5 Oct 58.

1. II. detska klinika, prednosta prof. Dr. J. Houstek II. detske oddeleni
OUNZ Kladno, prednosta Dr. T. Adler.
            (INFANT NUTRITION DISORDERS
                    enteral & parenteral dyspepsia, etiol. & ther. (Cz))
            (DIARRHEA, etiol. & pathogen.
                    enteral & parenteral dyspepsia in infantile diarrhea (Cz))

LENGYEL, I., GOTH, E., ADLER, V., BENGE, E.

New method in diagnosis of hypophyseal and adrenocortical
insufficiency. Orv. hetil. 91:26, 25 June 50. p. 805-7

1. Attila Jozsef Budapest Metropolitan General Hospital.

CLML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

ADIER, V.; BARATH, J.

Comparative studies on the mechanism of the effect of hydergine in
dilating peripheral vessels. Acta med. hung. 3 no. 4:379-384 1952.
                                        (CIML 24:2)
1. Of the First Medical Department of Janos Hospital, Budapest.

BARATH, J.;ADLER, V.

The effect of atropine and pilocarpine on kidney filtration; de-
chloridation by pilocarpine treatment. Orv. hetil. 93 no. 11 330-
332 16 Mar 1952.                                      (CLML 23:3)

1. Doctor for Barath; Academy Scholarship Collaborator for Adler.
2. First Internal Department (Head Physician — Prof. Dr. Jeno
Bardth; Director - Head Physician — Prof. Dr. Tibor Bakacs),
Janos General Hospital.

ADLER, Vilmos, dr.; BARATH, Jeno, dr.

Present problems in treatment of hypertension and of diseases
secondary to hypertension. Orv. hetil. 95 no.52:1429-1431 26 Dec 54.

1. A Janos Korhaz (igazgato-foorvos: Bakacs Tbibor dr.) Hypertonia-
osstalyanak (foorvos: Barath Jeno dr.) kozlemenye.
          (HYPERTENSION, ther.)

ADLER, V.M.

Balakleya cement plant. TSement 29 no.6:14-15 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu tsementnykh zavo-
dov v yuzhnykh rayonakh SSSR.

VIGDOROVICH, V.N.; ADLER, Yu.P.; MARYCHEV, V.V.

Methods of calculating the actual distribution ration in directional crystallization. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 4 no.3:108-114 '61.

(MIRA 15:1)

1. Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov. Problemnaya laboratoriya chistykh metallov metallicheskikh soyedineniy i poluprovodnikovykh materialov.
(Metallography)
(Crystallization)

S/149/62/000/006/007/008
A006/A101

AUTHORS:     Kolesnikova, L. S., Adler, Yu. P., Turkovskaya, A. V.

TITLE:       Comparing the sensitivity to intercrystalline corrosion of zinc-
             -aluminum alloys

PERIODICAL:  Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya,
             no. 6, 1962, 132 - 135

TEXT:        Corrosion tests by the American ASTM method were made with zinc
alloys with copper ЦАММг-4-1-0.05 (TsAMMg-4-1-0.05) and without copper
ЦАМг-4-0.05 (TsAMg-4-0.05) manufactured on "ЦО" (TsO) grade zinc base, of
99.96% purity. For comparison, the mechanical properties of the alloys prior to
corrosion were determined by tensile tests of pressure-cast specimens, for 240,
271 and 516 hours. To determine a sensitivity criterion of intercrystalline cor-
rosion, the results obtained were mathematically processed and the correlation
of parameters $\delta_B$, $\delta$, and $\frac{\Delta l}{l}$ was investigated. For the TsAMg-4-0.05 alloy the

possibility was established of using $\delta_B$ as the sole criterion of intercrystalline
corrosion. The data obtained from experimental results proved to be insufficient

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S/149/62/000/006/007/008
A006/A101

Comparing the sensitivity to...

to establish an analogous criterion for alloy TsAMMg-4-1-0.05. Research in this direction is to be continued. It was observed that the scattering of results was considerably greater for specimens tested during 271 hours. This leads to the assumption that the addition of copper yields less stable results. At extended duration of the tests the correlation coefficients $\delta_B$ and $\frac{\Delta l}{l}$, $\delta$ and $\frac{\Delta l}{l}$ changed their signs, and their values decreased. This is understood as a result of the counter process of phase stabilization. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov (Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys) Kafedra korrozii i zashchity metallov (Department of Corrosion and Metal Protection), Giredmet.

SUBMITTED: May 18, 1962

Card 2/2

S/149/63/000/001/007/008
A006/A101

AUTHORS:     Adler, Yu. P., Kolesnikova, L. S., Turkovskaya, A. V.

TITLE:       Investigating intercrystalline corrosion of zinc alloys for pressure-casting, using the method of standard planning

PERIODICAL:  Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 1, 1963, 134 - 140

TEXT:        The authors studied the effect of copper admixture upon intercrystalline corrosion of zinc-aluminum alloys and determined the permissible amount of copper in the alloys. Moreover, the effect of the alloying components and impurities upon the strength characteristics of these alloys, not subjected to corrosion, were revealed. The Box-Wilson method of planning was employed, based on mathematical statistics. Small series of experiments are consecutively performed; after each series the simplest way of obtaining optimum conditions is determined. The problem consists in determining coefficients of linear regression equation $y = b_0 x_0 + b_1 x_1 + b_2 x_2 + \ldots + b_k x_k$ (1) where $x_0$ is the conditional variable, identically equal to +1 and introduced for convenience of calculation;

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S/149/63/000/001/007/008
A006/A101

Investigating intercrystalline corrosion of...

$x_1$, $x_2$..., $x_k$ are independent variables; $b_1$, $b_2$, ..., $b_k$ are estimates for coefficients at linear terms; $b_0$ is the estimate of the free term. The coefficients are determined by the formula:

$$b_i = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{k} y_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{k} x_i^2} \qquad (2)$$

The basic requirements of this method are: knowledge of all factors affecting the process, and the presence of an optimum criterion; the experimental results depend substantially upon the correct selection of the criterion. The method yields information not only on basic effects but also on interaction effects, which, in conventional methods, are usually not revealed. Ultimate tensile strength $\sigma_B$ was selected as a criterion; $y_1$ was taken as the difference between the ultimate tensile strength prior and after corrosion tests $-\sigma_b$; $y_2$ corresponds to the ultimate tensile strength for specimens that were not subjected to corrosion tests $\sigma_B^0$. Concentrations of the following 5 components (in weight %) were

Card 2/4

Investigating intercrystalline corrosion of...

selected as independent variables: copper $x_1$, magnesium $x_2$, cadmium $x_3$, lead $x_4$, tin $x_5$. It was found that in zinc alloys with 4% Al, with or without Cu, a noticeable decrease of sensitivity to intercrystalline corrosion can not be obtained, using Mg, Pb, Cd and Sn variables in a certain variation range. In alloys without copper, the impurities should not exceed 0.01% Cd, 0.015% Pb, 0.001% Sn. If about 0.7% Cu is introduced to the alloy, proneness to intercrystalline corrosion is reduced; the permissible amount of harmful impurities (Cd and Pb) may be higher than in alloys with copper (0.1 and 0.035% respectively). In zinc alloys with 4% Al, containing about 0.7% Cu, zinc grades not below Ц 1 (Ts1) can be used. For alloys without Cu, zinc below grade Ц 0 (Ts0) can be employed. An increased Cu amount allows an increase in the amount of Cd and Pb admixtures. The addition of 0.1% Mg to the alloy reduces considerably the ultimate tensile strength of alloys, that were not subjected to corrosion, and somewhat reduces their proneness to intercrystalline corrosion. As a result of the experimental investigation alloys 15 and 16 are recommended for industrial production and for tests under natural conditions. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATIONS: Giredmet. Moskovskiy institut stali isplavov (Moscow Institute of

Card 3/4

S/149/63/000/001/007/008
A006/A101

Investigating intercrystalline corrosion of...

Steel and Alloys) kafedra korrozii metallov (Department of Metal Corrosion); Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (Moscow Institute of Chemical Machinebuilding) kafedra korrozii khimicheskoy apparatury (Department of Corrosion of Chemical Equipment)

SUBMITTED:    October 12, 1962

Composition of the alloys 15 and 16, in %

|          | Al         | Cu         | Mg         | Cd   | Pb    | Sn    |
|----------|------------|------------|------------|------|-------|-------|
| alloy 15 | 4.0 / 4.2  | 0.67 / 0.76 | 0.09 / 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.035 | 0.001 |
| alloy 16 | 4.0 / 4.2  | 0.00       | 0.09 / 0.11 | 0.01 | 0.015 | 0.001 |

Card 4/4

S/032/63/029/001/014/022
B104/B186

AUTHORS:     Granovskiy, Yu. V., Chernova, N. A., Adler, Yu. P.,
             Nalimov, V. V., Komissarova, L. N., and Spitsyn, Vik. I.

TITLE:       A mathematical model for the extractive separation of
             hafnium and zirconium by tributyl phosphate

PERIODICAL:  Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 1, 1963, 60-65

TEXT:  Improvement of the conditions for separating zircon and hafnium
from nitric acid solutions using tributyl phosphate is studied by the
Box-Wilson method (G. E. Box, K. B. Wilson, J. Roy Stat. Soc. (B), 13, 1
(1951)).  The following independent variables were selected: $X_1$ is the
concentration of the metals for the sum of $Zr(Hf)O_2$ (g/l); $\tilde{X}_2$ is the
concentration of the acid in the aqueous initial solution (gramm
equivalent/liter); $X_3$ is the concentration of the tributyl phosphate in
o-xylene (volume-%); $X_4$ is the phase ratio $V_0 : V_B$.  The optimization
parameter is the separation factor y.  Different series of experiments
Card 1/3

A mathematical model for the ...

S/032/63/029/001/014/022
B104/B186

show the appropriate programming matrices with the results. These are used to determine the direction in which the independent variables must be varied. For the separation factor the regression equation

$$y = 13,3478 - 0,1496X_1 + 1,5036X_2 -$$
$$- 0,6393X_3 + 0,2635X_4 + 0,1078X_1^2 -$$
$$- 1,3422X_2^2 - 0,7798X_3^2 + 0,0200X_4^2 -$$
$$- 0,0181 X_1X_2 + 0,4756 X_1X_3 +$$
$$+ 0,6432X_1X_4 - 0,1431 X_2X_3 -$$
$$- 0,0506X_2X_4 + 0,1931X_3X_4.$$

is obtained, where $X_i = (\breve{X}_i - \tilde{X}_{io})/\widetilde{X}_{iA}$, $\breve{X}_i$ is here the value of the natural variable, $\tilde{X}_{io}$ and $\breve{X}_{iA}$ are the values of the reference point in the phase space and the variation interval. This equation describes the experimental results. By displacement along the coordinate axes $X_i$, separation factors (22,8 and 28,2) could be obtained which were larger than those hitherto known. Further, the model can be used to compensate
Card 2/3

A mathematical model for the ·...        S/032/63/029/001/014/022
                                         B104/B186

uncontrolled changes of one or several variables by changing other
variables arbitrarily.  There are 1 figure and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION:  Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Gosudarstvennyy
              nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy redkometallicheskoy
              promyshlennosti
              (Moscow State University and State Design and Planning
              Scientific Research Institute of the Rare Metals Industry)

Card 3/3

S/032/63/029/001/015/022
B104/B186

AUTHORS:    Komissarova, L. N., Granovskiy, Yu. V., Prutkova, N. M.,
            Adler, Yu. P., Nalimov, V. V., and Spitsyn, Vik. I.

TITLE:      Determination of optimal extraction conditions for
            microquantities of hafnium using tributyl phosphate

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 1, 1963, 65-68

TEXT:  Optimum conditions for extracting microquantities of hafnium from
nitric acid solutions using tributyl phosphate are sought by means of the
Box-Williams method (V. V. Nalimov, Uspekhi khimii, 29, 11, 1362 (1960),
Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 1, 1963, 60, G. E. Box, K. B. Wilson,
J. Roy Stat. Soc. (B), 13, 1 (1951)). Parameters: $X_1$ is the concentration
of the nitric acid in the aqueous initial solution (N); $X_2$ is the concen-
tration of tributyl phosphate in o-xylene (volume-percent); $X_3$ is the
phase ratio $(V_o : V_B)$; $X_4$ is the extraction time (min). The optimization pa-
rameter is the hafnium distribution factor y. Working from an arbitrarily
Card 1/2

Determination of optimal extraction ...     S/032/63/029/001/015/022
B104/B186

chosen point in the $X_i$ space and using programming matrices with the results of three test series, it is determined how the test conditions must be varied, in order to achieve an optimum distribution factor. In the three series it was possible to obtain distribution factors of 44,0, 160,0 and 303,0 respectively. There are 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION:  Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti (Moscow State University and State Design and Planning Scientific Research Institute of Rare Metals Industry)

Card 2/2

AUTHORS:     Khomyakov, P. P., Masterova, A. P., Adler, Yu. P., and
             Nalimov, V. V.

TITLE:       Optimization of chloridizing a titanium-containing concentrate

PERIODICAL:  Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 1, 1963, 68-69

TEXT:  In investigating the chloridization of a titanium-containing
concentrate the ferrous chloride yield y was chosen as optimization
parameter, this being closely related to the components of the melt.
Temperature concentration of the alkali metal chlorides and the
production rate of $FeCl_2$ in the reactions $2FeO + C + 2Cl_2 = 2FeCl_2 + CO_2$
and $2FeO + 2Cl_2 = 2FeCl_2 + O_2$ influence the stability of these
compounds.  Independent variables: $X_1$ is the concentration of ore in the
melt (%), $X_2$ is the temperature ($^{\circ}C$), $X_3$ the concentration of KCl in the
melt (%), $X_4$ the concentration of carbon in the melt (%).  The
experimenter knew that y was close to an extreme.  The object is to find
Card 1/2

Optimization of chloridizing a ...     S/032/63/029/001/016/022
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the maximum of y with a minimum of work. The interactions $X_1 X_3$, $X_2 X_3$ and $X_3 X_4$ are regarded as the most significant of the factors influencing the process. To obtain the interaction effects on the chloridizing process a minimum of eight tests was necessary. Considering the fact that y is close to an extreme, the conditions where y has a maximum are determined in eight tests by means of the programming matrix. The initial levels were: $X_1 = 7.5$, $X_2 = 725$, $X_3 = 65$, $X_4 = 4$. The variation interval of $X_1$ is 1, of $X_2$ 25, of $X_3$ 10 and of $X_4$ 1. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION:   Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy
               institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti
               (State Design and Planning Scientific Research Institute of
               Rare Metals Industry)

Card 2/2

S/032/63/029/001/018/022
B104/B186

AUTHORS:     Khomyakov, P. P., Adler, Yu. P., and Nalimov, V. V.

TITLE:       Investigation of the factors influencing the chloridizing
             properties of titanium slags in the melt

PERIODICAL:  Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 1, 1963, 75-77

TEXT:  Using the method by G. E. Box and K. B. Wilson (J. Roy Stat. Soc.
(B), 13, 1 (1951)) with programming matrices for experiments, the
influence of the following factors on the chloridizing rate of titanium
slags is investigated: chlorine consumption, temperature, carbon
concentration, concentration of titanium dioxide in the melt, composition
of the slag, composition of the melt.  In 16 tests, 15 variables of the
system were varied within so close a range that the results could be described
by a polynomial of first order.  It was possible to increase the
chloridizing rate to 3.5 times the values hitherto known by using program-
ming matrices and by neglecting effects of interaction.  There is 1 table.

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Investigation of the factors ...

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ASSOCIATION:  Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy
              institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti
              (State Design and Planning Scientific Research Institute
              of Rare Metals Industry)

Card 2/2

AUTHORS:     Granovskiy, Yu. V., Nikishova, V. V., Adler, Yu. P.,
             Nalimov, V. V., and Komissarova, L. N.

TITLE:       Sifting experiments for investigating the extraction of
             zirconium from tributylphosphate

TEXT:  Those influences which predominatingly affect the process of extrac-
tion of zirconium from tributylphosphate are selected by the method of
random balance.  The following variables are codified:  concentration of
the metal (A), concentration of the acid (B), concentration of the reagent
(C), volume of the restricted phase (D), extraction time (E), revolution
velocity of the mixers during extraction (F), volume of the re-extragent
(G), number of re-extractions (H), re-extraction time (I), revolution
velocity of the mixers during re-extraction (J), time of phase separation
after extraction (K), time of phase separation after re-extraction (L).
The results of the experiments are represented in the dispersion diagram
(Fig. 1).  The selection of the predominating effects A, B, C, AB, BC, and
CD was obtained under conditions at which 78 effects (12 linear and 66 pair
Card 1/2

Sifting experiments for...

S/032/63/029/003/011/020
B112/B186

interactions) could be of importance.  There are 6 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Gosudarstvennyy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut redko-
metallicheskoy promyshlennosti (Moscow State University and
State Scientific Research and Planning Institute of Rare-Metal
Industry)

Card 2/2

AUTHORS:   Komissarova, L. N., Granovskiy, Yu. V., Prutkova, N. M.,
           Adler, Yu. P., and Nalimov, V. V.

TITLE:     Application of mathematical experimental programming methods
           to studying the extraction of zirconium

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 3, 1963, 327 - 330

TEXT:  For extracting zirconium by means of tributylphosphate (TBP) three possible reaction equations are written down: $Zr^{4+} + 4NO_3^- + TBP \rightleftharpoons Zr(NO_3)_4 \cdot TBP$; $Zr^{4+} + 4NO_3^- + 2TBP \rightleftharpoons Zr(NO_3)_4 \cdot 2TBP$; $Zr^{4+} + 2H^+ + 4NO_3^- + 2TBP \rightleftharpoons Zr(NO_3)_4 \cdot 2TBP + H_2O$. The equations for the apparent extraction constants $\tilde{K}_e$ are linearized to:  $\log D = \log \tilde{K}_{e_1} + 4 \log X_H + \log T$; $\log D = \log \tilde{K}_{e_2} + 4 \log X_H + 2 \log T$; $\log D = \log \tilde{K}_{e_3} + 6 \log X_H + 2 \log T$. Here $X_H$ is the equilibrium concentration of the hydrogen ions, $T$ is the concentration of

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Application of mathematical experimental...    S/032/63/029/003/012/020
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the free TBP in the organic phase, D the distribution factor. The follow-ing independent variables were chosen for programming: $X_1 = \log_2 X_H - 1.5$ and $X_2 = 2(\log_2 T + 2.5)$. The dependent variable is $y = \log_2 D$. The re-gression equation $y = -4.2230 + 3.609236X_1 + 0.7768862X_2 + 0.7814312X_1^2 + 0.5988127X_2^2 + 0.000725X_1X_2$. The extraction was performed using TBP diluted with xylene. The distribution was examined with $1 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mole/l $Zr^{95}$. The value of $X_H$ was varied from 1.053 to 7.50 and that of T from 0.108 to 0.250. The center of the experiment was close to $X_H = 2.83$, T = 0.177.

Results: None of the three reaction equations describes the extraction process correctly. The data obtained from the regression equation do not agree with the experimental ones. Sidereactions, as e.g. the formation of different solvates and complexes (such as the complex $H_{n-2}ZrO(NO_3)_n$) are likely to occur. Nevertheless the regression equation can be used to estimate.D. Here the error is four times the experimental error. There are 2 tables.

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B101/B186

Application of mathematical experimental...

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University); Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti (State Design and Planning Scientific Research Institute of the Rare Metals Industry)

Card 3/3

KHOMYAKOV, P.P.; ZHELTOVA, V.I.; ADLER, Yu.P.; NALIMOV, V.V.

Study of heat conductivity of distillates formed during chlorination of titanium slag in the melt. Zav.lab. 29 no.3:330-331 '63.

(MIRA 16:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti.
                    (Titanium compounds)
                       (Chlorination)
                     (Heat capacity)

GRANOVSKIY, Yu.V.; ADLER, Yu.P.; NALIMOV, V.V.; KOMISSAROVA, L.N.

Screening experiments in the study of separation of zirconium and hafnium by extraction with tributyl phosphate.  Zav. lab. 29 no.10:1220  '63.                                    (MIRA 16:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti.

ACCESSION NR: AP4029832                                    S/0279/64/000/002/0063/0068

AUTHOR: Vigdorovich, V. N. (Moscow); Adler, Yu. P. (Moscow); Vol'pyan, A. Ye.
(Moscow)

TITLE: On the evaluation of the efficiency of the zonal recrystallization process

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Metallurgiya i gornoye delo, no. 2, 1964, 63-68

TOPIC TAGS: zonal recrystallization, efficiency, entropy, impurity, entropy
function, thermodynamic entropy

ABSTRACT: In this paper the authors suggested that with the aid of the so-called
entropy function, an evaluation can be made of the crystallization process efficiency
of purification by examining the degree of "disorderliness" or "orderliness" of the
impurity distribution along the length of the ingot. Previously, the basic criterion
used for evaluating the removal of impurities in a zonal recrystallization was the
so-called distribution coefficient. Evaluation of the zonal recrystallization pro-
cess efficiency, by means of the distribution coefficient, does not permit the entire
process to be characterized, even in the relation of the purification cource of a
certain number of impurities, i.e., the distribution coefficient is superfluously
specific. The authors derived formulas to evaluate the efficiency; results were

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ACCESSION NR: AP4029832

compared in tables. The authors suggest an entropy criterion for evaluating the distribution efficiency or the efficiency of purification from impurities in zonal recrystallization and other methods of direct crystallization. The possibility was shown of using this criterion for evaluating the behavior of separate impurities, their combinations, and the entire sum of the control impurities during the actual process by considering their distribution throughout the length of the ingot without apriori construction of a theoretical model of the process. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas, 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 21May62          DATE ACQ: 30Apr64                    ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML               NO REF SOV: 016                      OTHER: 011

Card 2/2

VOL'BERG, A.A. (Moskva); ADLER, Yu.P. (Moskva); BELYAYEV, A.I. (Moskva);
        Prinimali uchastiye: IVANOV, M.A.; SLESAREV, Yu.S., tekhnolog.

        Electroconductivity of an electrolyte in respect to its composition
        and method of feeding with alumina in industrial aluminum bath. Izv.
        AN SSSR. Met. no.3:26-33 My-Je '65.                    (MIRA 18:7)

        1. Nachal'nik vtorogo uchastka elektroliznogo tsekha Bratskogo
        aluminiyevogo zavoda (for Ivanov).

L 07379-67    EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI    IJP(c)    JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6027754          (A)          SOURCE CODE: UR/0370/66/000/004/0167/0169

AUTHOR: Polyakov, Ya. M. (Moscow); Adler, Yu. P. (Moscow); Nisel'son, L. A. (Moscow)

ORG: None

TITLE: Use of the method of mathematical planning of experiments for studying the process of tantalum production by hydrogen reduction of tantalum pentachloride on a heated surface

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metally, no. 4, 1966, 167-169

TOPIC TAGS: tantalum, tantalum compound, chemical reduction, chloride

ABSTRACT: It is shown that the mathematical method for planning experiments (Nalimov, V. V., "Statistical methods for describing chemical and metallurgical processes", Metallurgizdat, 1963) may be used in determining optimum conditions for production of tantalum from the pentachloride. Rectified tantalum pentachloride was used containing 0.15-0.2 % Nb, 0.02-0.04% Fe, <0.01% Ti, <0.01% Si, <0.005% W and <0.005% Mo (metals to chloride) and hydrogen purified in an installation consisting of tanks with silicagel, chromium-nickel catalyst and activated carbon. The experiments were done in a reactor 120 mm in diameter and 270 mm high. The tantalum was precipitated on a tape 0.2 mm thick and 885 mm long. The duration of the experiments was one hour. The following factors were selected: tape temperature—$X_1$, rate of hydrogen feed—$X_2$, rate of tantalum pentachloride feed—$X_3$ and the width (surface dimensions) of the tape—$X_4$. The factors taken as criteria of optimality were the rate of precipitation (productivity)

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L 07379-67

ACC NR: AP6027754                                                    O

of tantalum $Y_1$ determined from the increase in weight of the tape during the experiment, and also the degree of extraction of tantalum from the pentachloride $Y_2$. The results of the experiments were used for derivation of the following equations:

$$Y_1 = 164.94 - 6.96 \cdot X_1 + 23.29 \cdot X_2 + 8.46 \cdot X_3 + 7.96 \cdot X_4$$

$$Y_2 = 24.29 - 1.46 \cdot X_1 + 3.05 \cdot X_2 - 6.95 \cdot X_3 + 1.55 \cdot X_4$$

Analysis of the relationships shows that the rate of the process is the most important factor since a reduction in the degree of direct extraction of tantalum may be compensated by rotation of the unreacted pentachloride. The following optimum parameters for the reaction process were determined: tape temperature--1200-1300°C, tape width --0.5-1.0 cm, rate of hydrogen feed--0.25-0.30 m$\mu^3$/hr, rate of tantalum pentachloride feed--1.5-2.0 kg/hr, tantalum pentachloride concentration--24-33 vol.%, degree of tantalum extraction from the pentachloride--19-32%, rate of tantalum precipitation--0.17- -0.22 kg/hr. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07, 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: 14Jan65/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2 eglu

SOROKOPUDOVA, V.G.; ADLERBERG, M.M.; LEVIN, A.N.

Studying the continuous process of the production of condensed
raw urea and melamine-formaldehyde resins modified with butanol.
Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim.  no.2:59-64  '64.              (MIRA 17:4)

ADLER-HRADECKY, Claudia; KELENTEY, Barna; technikai munkatars: KUN, Ferenc

On toxic and local-anesthetic properties of p-hydroxybenzoic acid esters. Kiserletes Orvostud. 12 no.6:567-571  D '60.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Stomatologiai Klinikaja es Gyogyszertani Intezete.
     (BENZOATES pharmacol)
     (ANESTHETICS LOCAL pharmacol)

Syntheses in estrogenic hormones group  VIII.  The chemistry of 2-methyl-2-carboxy-6-hydroxy cyclohexanone derivatives.  Miroslav Protiva, Jiří O. Jílek, Ludvík Novák, Edita Adlerová, Vladislav Šimák, and Eduard Knobloch. Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communs. 21, 159-90(1956)(in German).—See C.A. 50, 404 h.

E. J. C.

06/05/2000

ADLEROVA, E.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.     G-2

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 11219.

Author  : Adlerova, E., Novak, L., and Protiva, M.
Inst    :
Title   : Syntheses of Members of the Estrogen Group. XIV. 2-Substituted Derivatives of 3-Methylcyclohexanone-3-Carboxylic Acid.

Orig Pub: Chem Listy, 51, No 3, 553-563 (1957) (in Czech)

Abstract: The action of 4-carbethoxy-3-methyl-2-cyclohexen-1-one (I) with $C_2H_5Br$ and $C_2H_5ONa$ (refluxing for 4 hrs in alcohol)
......... 0 cyclohexene-1-one

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.    G-2

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 11219.

DNFH, mp 176-177° (from alcohol. The methylation of VI
by a previously described method (H. Stetter and W.
Dietrichs, Chem Ber, 85, 61 (1952)) yields 2-methyl-
cyclohexane-1,3-dione (VII), mp 205-206° (from aqueous
alcohol), which is converted to 2-methyl-3-isobutyoxy-2-
cyclohexene-1-one (yield 78%, bp 98/0.2 mm); the latter
on reaction with CH₃MgI gives 2,3-dimethyl-2- cyclohexene-
1-one (VIII), yield 55%, mp 80-84°/10 mm; DNFH, mp 198-
199° (from ethyl acetate). VII and ethylene glucol give
1,3-bis-ethylene ketal of VII, yield 39%, bp 137°/10 mm,
which on reaction with2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine in al-
cohol in the presence of HCl (acid) is converted to the
DNFH of the 1-ethylene ketal of VII, mp 163-164° (from
alcohol). When a solution of 2.7 gms VIII in 25 ml CH₃OH
is refluxed 3 hrs with a solution of 3.5 gms KCN in 20 ml

Card    : 3/6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.   G-2

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 11219.

water, followed by the addition of a solution of 2.8 gms
KOH in 50 ml water, heating for 30 hrs at $100°$, and acid-
ification, 3.7 gms of crude 3,2-dimethylcyclohexanone-3-
carboxylic acid (IX) are obtained; DNFH, mp $222°$ (from
$CH_3OH$-ethyl acetate). Reaction of IX with $CH_2N_2$ gives the
methyl ester, yield 72%, by $120°/10$ mm; DNFH, mp $169°$
(from $CH_3OH$-ethyl acetate). The following compounds
have been prepared by a similar procedure:  3-methyl-2-
ethylcyclohexanone-3-carboxylic acid (X) (from III and
KCN), yield 65%, mp $137-138°$ (from ether-$CH_3OH$); the methyl
ester of X (XI) is obtained in yields of 79-92.5%, bp $142-$
$143°/25$ mm, $124-125°/20$ mm, $92-93°/1$ mm; SC of XI, mp $210-$
$212°$ (from alcohol); DNFH of XI, mp $141°$ (from alcohol);
3-methyl-2-carboxymethylcyclohexanone-3-carboxylic acid
(XII) (from IV and KCN), yield 65%, mp $160-163°$ (from

Card    : 4/6

3

HULEROVH, Zdeta

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and          G
        Their Synthetic Analogues.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 74167.

Author   : Miroslav Protiva, Jiri O. Jilek. Vladimir Hach,
           Edita Adlerová, Vladimir Mychajlyszyn.
Inst     : American Chemical Society.
Title    : Synthetic Models of Blood Pressure Depressing Alkaloids.
           II. Simple Models of Reserpine With Cyclohexane Ring.

Orig Pub: Chem. listy, 1957, 51, No 11, 2109-2117.

Abstract: Cyclohexylacetic acid (I) was prepared by the re-
          duction of a solution of sodium cyclohexylidene-
          acetate on Raney nickel under 110 atm. at 100°,
          yield 86%, boil p. 123 to 125°/5 mm; it was con-
          verted into cyclohexylacetylchloride (II) by the

Card     : 1/11

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and        G
        Their Synthetic Analogues.

Abs Jour:  Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 74167.


tion by $NH_4OH$; that base was reduced with 12 g of
Na in 120 ml of alcohol to 1-cyclohexylmethyl-
1,2,3,4-tetrahydronorharman (V) (yield 3.6 g);
hydrochloride, melt. p. 245 to 246 ° (from alc.);
metasulfonate, melt. p. 262 to 265 ° (from aqu. alc.).
Ethyl ester (EE) of 1-oxy-4-methoxycyclohexylacetic
acid was synthetized of 4-methoxycyclohexanone (VI)
and $CH_2Br-COOC_2H_5$ in $C_6H_6$ by the reaction of Reformatskiy,
yield 64%, boil. p. 110 to 111°/1.6 mm; it produced the
EE of 4-methoxycyclohexenylacetic acid (VII) after 4
hours of action of $SOCl_2$ in pyridine in an ice bath,
boil. p. 120°/14 mm. 4-methoxycyclohexenylacetic acid
(VIII) was prepared by 12 hour boiling of VII with


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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and            G
          Their Synthetic Analogues.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 74167.


          KOH solution in alcohol, yield 85%, boil. p. 150 to
          152°/2 mm, melt. p. 27 to 30°. Hydrogenation of
          VII on PtO₂ in CH₃COOH resulted in EE of 4-
          methoxycyclohexylacetic acid (IX), boil. p. 120
          to 122°/20 mm. By hydrogenation of the aqueous
          solution of Na salt of VIII on Raney's nickel
          under 105 atm. at 80 to 90°, or by 12 hour boiling
          of IX with KOH solution in alcohol, cis-(?)-4-
          methoxycyclohexylacetic acid was produced, yield
          80%, boil. p. 151 to 152°/3 mm, melt. p. 19 to 22°;
          S-benzylisothiouronic salt, melt. p. 145 to 146°
          (from alc.). 4-methoxycyclohexylacetyl chloride,
          boil. p. 108 to 111°/10 mm, synthetized of the


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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and        G
          Their Synthetic Analogues.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 74167.


          above mentioned acid with a yield of 94% by 3 hours
          of seasoning and 1 hour of boiling with $SOCl_2$ was
          converted into tryptamide of 4-methoxycyclohexyl-
          acetic acid similarly to II by reducing with III,
          yield 56%, melt. p. 102$^0$ (from benzene); that trypta-
          mide was cyclized similarly to IV to the correspond-
          ing dihydro base, by the reduction of which with Na
          in alcohol 1-(4-methoxy-cyclohexyl)-methyl-1,2,3,4-
          tetrahydronorharman (X) was prepared, yield 82%;
          hydrochloride, melt. p. 245 to 247$^{\circ}$ (dissociates,
          from aqu. alc.); methanesulfonate, melt. p. 254 to
          255$^{\circ}$ (from aq. alc.). 4-methoxycyclohexenylaceto-
          nitryl (XI), boil. p. 118 to 121$^{\circ}$/10 mm, was prepared
          of VII and cyanacetic acid in $C_6H_6$  in the presence


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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and          G
            Their Synthetic Analogues.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 74167.

solution with dilute HCl, and evaporation of the
acid solution in vacuo, melt. p. 231 to 232° (from
iso-C$_3$H$_7$OH + alc.); picrate, melt. p. 190° (from
alc.). When the reaction mixture had been decom-
posed with water after the reduction of XI and the
ether layer, dried with the application of K$_2$CO$_3$,
had been distilled, a base (XV), boil. p. 104 to 106/10mm,
was obtained, the hydrochloride of which is of the same
composition as XIV, and the melt. p. is 162° (from
acetone + alc. + eth.); picrate, melt. p. 148 to 149°
(from alc.). It is surmised that a change of the posi-
tion of the double bond takes place at the distillation
of the base of XIV and that XV is 2-(4-methoxycyclo-
hexylidene)-ethylamine. The esterification of the

Card    : 7/11

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and          G
                Their Synthetic Analogues.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 74167


            by the oxidation of the above mentioned mixture
            by seasoning it 3 days in $Na_2Cr_2O_7$ solution in
            dilute $H_2SO_4$, yield 28%, melt. p. 103 to 106°
            (from petr. eth. + ethylacetate); semicarbazone,
            melt. p. 185' (from water); ethyl ether 2,4-dinitro-
            phenylhydrazone, melt. p. 150 to 152° (from alc.).
            2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-ethylamine was methylated by
            8 hours' heating with 98%-ual HCOOH and 37%-ual
            $CH_2O$ to hordenine methyl ester (XVI), yield 37%,
            boil. p. 122 to 125°/10 mm, hydrochloride, melt.
            p. 173 to 174° (not adjusted). Hordenine (XVII)
            was prepared of XVI by Buck's method (Buck J.S.
            and others, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 1938, 60, 1789),
            yield 74%, melt. p. 117° (not adjusted); hydrochloride,


Card    : 9/11

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and                G
        Their Synthetic Analogues.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 74167.


        double bond was not established in the case of
        hexenyl compounds VII, VIII and XI to XIV; it is
        assumed by analogy with bibliographical indications
        that they are $\triangle'$-compounds. The meltings points
        were determined in a Kofler block, and those denoted
        "not adjusted" were determined with a capillary.




        Card    : 11/11

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry. Natural Products and Their          G-3
          Synthetic Analogues.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 24, 1958, 81760.

Author  : Adlerova E., Novak L., Protiva M., Jilek J., Protiva M.
Inst    :
Title   : The Synthesis in the Group of Estrogenic Hormones. XIV.
          2-Substituted Derivatives of 3-Methyl Cyclohexanone
          Carbonic Acid . XV. The Reaction of Phenylacetylenes with
          Substituted Cyclohexanones. A New Complete Synthesis of
          One of the Racemic Doisynolic Acids.

Orig Pub: Collect, czechosl. chem. commun., 1958, 23, No 4, 681-
          691; 692-703.

Abstract: See R.Zh. Khim., 1958, 11219, 54013.

Card    : 1/1

G-2

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| COUNTRY: | : | Czechoslovakia |
| CATEGORY | : | |
| ABS. JOUR. | : | RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No. | 17842 |
| AUTHOR | : | Adlerova, E. and Protiva, M. |
| INST. | : | Not given |
| TITLE | : | Parasympathomimetic Agents.  II.  1-Methyl-4-Acyl-hydroxypenthiophanium Salts. |
| ORIG. PUB. | : | Collection Czechoslov Chem Commun, 24, No 4, 1263-1273 (1959) |
| ABSTRACT | : | The reaction of 4-penthiophanol (I) with acid an-hydrides or acyl chlorides gives a series of es-ters having the general formula $CH_2 CH_2 CH(OCOCHR'R'')$ $-CH_2 CH_2 S$ [sic] (IIa-d, where $R'a = R''a = H$; $R'b = H$, $R''b = CH_3$; $R'c = R''c = C_6 H_5$; $R'd = C_6 H_5$, $R''d = $ cyclohexyl), from which the corresponding iodo-methylates (IIIa-d) have been prepared.  IIIa and IIIb were found to possess parasympathomimetic action, while IIIc and IIId were found to possess spasmolytic action.  $CH_3 OOCCH_2 CH_2 S^+ (CH_3)_2 I$  (IV) |

CARD: 1/7

COUNTRY        ı  Czechoslovakia                                    G-2
CATEGORY       ı

ABS. JCUR.     ı  RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No.                          17842

AUTHOR         ı
INST.          ı
TITLE          ı

ORIG. PUB.     ı

ABSTRACT       ı  exhibits a marked parasympathomimetic activity.
                  The methyl ester of $\beta$, $\beta$'-thiodipropionic acid
                  (V) wasobtained by the addition of $H_2S$ to the
                  methyl ester of acrylic acid (cf. E. A. Fehnel
                  and M. Carmack, Org Syntheses, 30, 65, (1950)),
                  yield 93%, bp 148-150°/10 mm.  The cyclization of
                  V according to Dikman gives the methyl ester of 4-
                  penthiophanone-3-carboxylic acid, yield 65%, bp
                  115-120°/2 mm, which on hydrolysis and decarboxy-
                  lation (cf. E. A. Fehnel and M. Carmack, J Amer

CARD:  2/7                        165

| | | | G-2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| COUNTRY | : | Czechoslovakia | |
| CATEGORY | : | | |
| ABS. JOUR. | : | RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No. | 17842 |
| AUTHOR | : | | |
| INST. | : | | |
| TITLE | : | | |
| ORIG. PUB. | : | | |
| ABSTRACT | : | Chem Scc, 70, 1823 (1948)) is converted to 4-pen-thiophanone (VI), yield 82%, mp 58-60°. The reduction of VI with LiAlH₄ in ether, first at 20° followed by boiling for 10 min and the usual treatment gives I, yield 82%, bp 84-85°/1.5 mm, mp 48-49° (from petroleum ether), p-nitrobenzoate mp 140° (from 90% alc), p-toluenesulfonate mp 90-91° (from CH₃OH), iodomethylate of the p-toluenesulfonate mp 134° (decomp; from alc). IIa is synthesized from I and (CH₃CO)₂O on standing for 24 hrs in pyri- | |
| CARD: | | 3/7 | |

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|---|---|---|---|
| COUNTRY | : | Czechoslovakia | C-2 |
| CATEGORY | : | | |
| ABS. JOUR. | : | RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No. | 17542 |
| AUTHOR | : | | |
| INST. | : | | |
| TITLE | : | | |
| ORIG. PUB. | : | | |
| ABSTRACT | : | dine at 26°, yield 81%, bp 91°/8 mm; IIIa mp 129° (Kofler block, decomp: from $CH_3OH$). Following a procedure similar to that used for IIa, IIb is synthesized by heating a pyridine solution of I with propionic acid anhydride for 3 hrs at about 100°, yield 84.5%, bp 102°/9 mm; IIIb mp 116-118° (Kofler block, decomp; from $CH_3OH$). When a benzene solution of the acyl chloride of diphenylacetic acid is added dropwise to a boiling solution of I. the resulting solution is refluxed for 1.5 hrs, | |
| CARD: 4/7 | | 166 | |

COUNTRY      : Czechoslovakia                                    G-2

ABS. JOUR.   : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No.                          17542

AUTHOR       :
INST.        :
TITLE        :

ORIG. PUB.   :

ABSTRACT     : and 32.5 gms anhydrous pyridine, followed by heat-
               ng of the reaction mixture for 45 min at about
               100° and the usual treatment of the chloroform
               layer gives impure 4-chloropenthiopnane (VII), bp
               52-57°/1 mm.  The reaction of VII with the ba-salts
               of benzilic and hexahydrobenzilic acids in boiling
               alcohol did not give the corresponding esters.
               Then an acetone solution of the methyl ester of
               $\beta$-chloropropionic acid is added to a suspension
               of $CH_3SNa$ in acetone and the solution refluxed for

CARD: 6/7                              167

G-2

COUNTRY:     : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY     :

ABS. JOUR.   : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No.                    17842

AUTHOR       :
INST.        :
TITLE        :

ORIG. PUB.   :

ABSTRACT     : 7 hrs, methyl-2-carbomethoxyethylsulfide is ob-
               tained, yield 50%, bp 170-180°; IV mp 91-93° (from
               alc). For Communication I see RZhKhim, 1954,
               No 12, 30565.
                                              A. Enr

CARD: 7/7

ADLEROVA, E.; PROTIVA, M.

Synthetic experiments in the group of estrogenic hormones. XX.
Experimental synthesis of B-nordoisynolic acid. Coll Cz chem 25 no.3:
778-783 Mr '60.                                              (EEAI 9:12)

1. Forschungsinstitut fur Pharmazie und Biochemie, Prag.
        (Estrogenic hormones)
        (Nordoisynolic acid)

ADLEROVA, E.; ERNEST, I.; HNEVSOVA, V.; JILEK, J.O.; NOVAK, L.; POMYKECEK,J.;
RAJSNER, M.; SOVA, J.; VEJDELEK, Z.J.; PROTIVA, M.

Experiments on synthesis in the group of hypotensive alkaloids.
VIII. Syntheses of some tryptomine derivatives, substituted in
positions 5,6, and 7.  Coll Cz chem 25 no.3:784-796 Mr '60.
(EEAI 9:12)

1. Forschungsinstitut fur Pharmazie und Biochemie, Prag.
(Alkaloids)    (Aminoethylindole)   (Hypotension)

ADLEROVA, E.; SEIDLOVA, V.; PROTIVA, M.

Synthetic ataractics. IX. Analogues of prothiadene with heterocyclic groups in the side chain. Cesk. farm. 12 no.3:122-126 Mr '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro farmacii a biochemii, Praha.
(TRANQUILIZING AGENTS)        (CHEMISTRY)
(CHEMISTRY, PHARMACEUTICAL)

RAJŠNER, M; ADLEROVÁ, E; PROTIVA, M.

    Czechoslovakia

    Research Institute of Pharmacy and Biochemistry —
        Prague — (for all)

    "Synthetic Analgesics IV.  N-substituted Piperidine and
        4-Phenyl-1,2,3,6-Tetrahydropyridine."

3

ADLEROVA,E.; VEJDELKOVA,P.; PROTIVA,M.

Synthetic spasmolytics. Pt.19. Coll Cz Chem 29 no.1:97-120
Ja'64

1. Forschungsinstitut fur Pharmazie und Biochemie, Prag.

PROTIVA, M.; RAJSNER, M.; ADLEROVA, E.; SEIDLOVA, V.; VEJDELEK, Z.J.

Neurotropic and psychotropic substances. Pt.1.: Coll Cz Chem
29 no.9:2161-2181 S '64.

1. Forschunginstitut fur Pharmazie und Biochemie, Prague.

BANTEA, C., Dr.; TANASESCU, I., dr.; ADLERSBERG, L., dr.; EFRAIM, M., dr.

Primary reticulosarcoma of the stomach. Med.int.,Bucur. 8 no.6: 891-898 Oct 56.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Spitalul Bernat Andrei.
    (STOMACH NEOPLASMS, case reports
        reticulosarcoma, primary)
    (SARCOMA, RETICULUM CELL, case reports
        stomach, primary)

ADLERSBERG, R.

RUMANIA/Microbiology - Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animals.  F
    Bacteria. Bacteria of the Intestinal Group.

Abs Jour  : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 99417

Author   : Voiculescu, M., Russ, M., Tomescu, C., Cazacescu, V.,
    Adlersberg, R.

Inst    : -
Title   : On the Acute Infectious Diarrhea of Adults Treated in a
    Hospital for Infectious Diseases During 1955-1956

Orig Pub  : Microbiol., parasitol. si epidemiol., 1957, 2, No 6,
    519-531

Abstract  : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 80 -

VOICULESCU, M., Prof.; RUSS, M., dr.; NEGREANU, W., dr.; CAMUESCU, Victoria, dr.; ADLERSBERG, R., dr.; MICHEL, P., dr.

Antibiotics and chemotherapy in acute dysentery in adults; comparative value of various therapeutic schedules. Med. int., Bucur. 9 no.4:525-535 Apr 57.

1. Clinica de boli contagioase I.M.F. din Bucuresti.
    (DYSENTERY, therapy
        antibiotics & chemother., in adults, comparative results
        of various combinations)
    (ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use
        dysentery, acute, in adults, with chemother. in various
        combinations)
    (CHEMOTHERAPY, in various diseases
        dysentery, acute, in adults, with antibiotics in various
        combinations)

*ADLERSBERG, R., DR.*

IUPASCU, Gh., Dr.; RADVAN, A. Dr.; RADULESCU, M. Dr.; ADLERSBERG, R., Dr.

Therapy of hepatic coma during epidemic hepatitis. Med. int., Bucur.
10 no.3:413-418 Mar 58.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica de boli contagioase I.M.F., Bucuresti.
    (HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, complications
        hepatic coma, ther.)
    (HEPATIC COMA
        in epidemic hepatitis, etiol. & ther.)

VOICULESCU, M., Prof.; LUPASCU, Gh.; ADLERSBERG, R.; PAUN, L.; BENEDICT, I.

Use of corticosteroid preparations in therapy of tuberculous meningitis.
Med. int., Bucur. 10 no.5:701-710 May 58.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica de boli contagioase I.M.F. si Spitalul
de contagiosi I.M.F. si Spitalul de contagiosi "Colentina" Bucuresti.
    (TUBERCULOSIS, MENINGEAL, therapy
        adrenal cortex hormones with isoniazid, PAS & streptomycin)
    (ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES  ther. use
        tuberc., meningeal, with isoniazid, PAS & streptomycin)

MAKARIKOV, V.I., inzh.; ADLERSHTEYN, L.S., inzh.

Experience in launching ships. Sudostroenie 25 no.1:72-73  Ja '59.
                                                  (MIRA 12:3)
        (Ships--Launching)

BLOKHIN, N.A.; ADLERSHTEYN, L.TS., inzh.,; STOLYARSKIY, L.L., nauchnyy
red.; SHISHKOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Hull assembly on the shipway] Opyt stapel'noi sborki.  Leningrad,
Gos. soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit. promyshl., 1960.  40 p.
(MIRA 14:9)

(Shipbuilding)

NIKONOV, Sergey Nikolayevich; PANKRATOV, Vladimir Petrovich;
    ADLERSHTEYN, L.TS., inzh., retsenzent; PUGACHEV, A.S.,
    retsenzent; PIS'MENSKOV, V.F., inzh., nauchnyy red.;
    SOSIPATROV, O.A., red.; KRYAKOVA, D.M., tekhn. red.

[Lay-off man in shipbuilding]Sudovoi razmetchik.  Leningrad,
Sudpromgiz, 1962.  217 p.                       (MIRA 15:12)
            (Laying off (Shipbuilding))

KUZ'MENKO, Vladimir Kuz'mich, dots.; FEDOROV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich;
   FRID, Yevsey Grigor'yevich; ADLERSHTEYN, L.TS., inzh., re-
   tsenzent; SOKOLOV, V.F., inzh., retsenzent; SOSIPATROV, O.A.,
   red.; FRUMKIN, P.S., tekhn. red.

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327 p.                                          (MIRA 16:4)
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DMITRIYEV, Vladimir Pavlovich; BELIN, Aleksandr [illegible]
ALEKSHITSIN, I.IS., Inzh., retsenzent [illegible]; [illegible],
nauchn. red.; TURAEVA, L.I., red.

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ing of large-tonnage ships] Mekhanizatsiia korpusnykh rabot
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    nauchn. red.; KOMAROVA, N.F., red.

[Verifying operations in the finishing stages of shipbuild-
ing and in ship repair] Proverochnye raboty pri dostroike i
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                                        (MIRA 18:8)

DENISOV, Rodion Osipovich; BUKOVSKIY, A.D., inzh., retsenzent;
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        nauchn. red.; NIKITINA, M.I., red.

        [Use of mathematical statistics in the technology of buil-
        ing ship hulls] Primenenie matematicheskoi statistiki v
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        stroeni⸱, 1965.  175 p.                  (MIRA 18:7)

ADLIVANKINA, R.Ya.; GLADTSINOV, B.N.; KACHEVSKIY, V.I.; STEPANOV, P.I., otv. red.; USVYATSOV, A.Ye., red.

[Power engineering in the U.S.A.] Energetika SShA. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 258 p. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut mirovoy ekonomiki i mezhdunarodnykh otnosheniy AN SSSR (for Adlivankina, Gladtsinov, Kachevskiy).

ANISIMOV, Kh.; ADMAYKIN, P.

Our bearers of decorations. Prom.koop. 14  no.6:27
Je  '60.                                   (MIRA 13:7)

1. Starshiy inspektor orgrevizionnogo otdela promsoveta
Dagestanskoy ASSR, g. Makhachkala (for Anisimov).
2. Nachal'nik otdela orgmassovoy raboty i kadrov oblprom-
soveta, g. Irkutsk (for Admaykin).
              (Decorations of honor)

AD'IN, Ye.I., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Data for a study of physiology of lactation and systems for milking cows." Kiev, 1959, 20 pp

(Min of Agr UkSSR. Ukrainian Acad of Agr) 150 copies (KL, 33-59, 119)

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ADMIN, Ye., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Twice-a-day milking reduces dairying costs. Nauka i pered. op.
v sel'khoz 9 no.5:56-57 My '59.                    (MIRA 12:8)

1.Stalinskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy opytnoy stantsii.
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ADMINA, L. Ya.

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So.: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 6, 1956.

COUNTRY       : USSR
CATEGORY      : General Biology.                                    B
                Genetics. Plant Genetics.
ABS. JOUR.    : RZhBiol., No.5, 1959, No. 19150

AUTHOR        : Lutkov, A. I., Admiral'skaya, S. A.
INST.         : Institute of Oil and Ether-Oil Technical Crops.
TITLE         : Somatic Mutations of Peppermint.

ORIG. PUB.    : V sb.: Kratkiy Otchet o nauchno -issled. rabote
                Vses. n.-i. in-ta maslichn. i efiromaslichn.
ABSTRACT      : Obtaining of spontane somatic mutations of
                plantal pubescence in allopoliploid peppermint
                is described. In vegetative reproduction all
                grafted shoots resulted in a monotype progeny.
                Ninety-one mutants were obtained from 21,560
                plants. In addition, other changes of somatic
                tissues were established which affected the
                coloring of tho leaves, influenced the aroma,
                etc.; however, the progeny was not analyzed as
                to those changes. -- B. F. Kozhevnikov

Card:         1/1
                "Kul'tur za 1956 g, Krasnodar, "Sov.Kuban",

ADMIRAL'SKAYA, S. A., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Sterility of the pep-
permint plant (Menthapiperita L.) and how to overcome it." Leningrad,
1960. 17 pp; (Academy of Sciences USSR, Botanical Inst im V. L. Koma-
rov); 300 copies; price not given; (KL, 17-60, 146)

ALEKSEYEVA, Ye.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; ADMIRAL'SKAYA, S.A.

High-yield selected varieties of mint for production. Masl.-zhir.
prom. 26 no.5:34-36 My '60.                    (MIRA 13:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut maslichnykh i
efiromaslichnykh kul'tur.
          (Krasnodar Territory—Peppermint-oil)

ADMIRAL'SKAYA, S.A.

Biology of flowering and hybridization of the fertile forms of
peppermint (Menta piperita L.).  Bot. zhur. 46 no. 5:690-695
My '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut maslichnykh
i efiromaslichnykh kul'tur, Krasnodar.
(Peppermint)

ADMIRAL'SKAYA, S.A.

Embryological study of the allopolyploid form of peppermint as compared with the initial form Trudy MOIP. Otd.biol.  5:222-229 '62.                                                            (MIRA 16:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut maslichnykh i efiromaslichnykh kul'tur, Krasnodar.
     (PEPPERMINT)    (BOTANY—EMBRYOLOGY)    (POLYPLOIDY)

ADMIROV, A. D.  and KOZLOV, V. S.

"Practical Guidance for Sea Brigades in Oil Output," Moscow-Leningrad, 1952

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ACC NR: AP6035138                  (A)              SOURCE CODE:   PO/0081/65/019/002/0156/0157

AUTHOR: Admonajlo, Aniela

ORG: Department of Epidemiology PZH

TITLE:  Epidemiologic analysis of pertussis in Warsaw during the years of 1962-1963
[Presented at the 3rd Scientific Assembly of Polish Epidemiologists and Infectologists,
Krakow, 5-6 Oct 64]

SOURCE:  Przeglad epidemiologiczny, v. 19, no. 2, 1965, 156-157

TOPIC TAGS:  epidemiology, respiratory system disease

ABSTRACT:  Pertussis morbidity in Poland from 1953, when     —mandatory reporting
was introduced, to 1959  averaged 200 per 100 thousand inhabitants; from 1956
to 1959, it was 240; 1960 to 1963, respectively, 325, 178, 157.9 and 148 during
each of these years.  In Warsaw, where records have been kept accurately for
a considerable length of time, morbidity has been known to be very high for
decades (600 to 700); it is now (1963) down to 206.  Discussion of the role of
vaccination and other factors. [JPRS]

SUB CODE:  06  /  SUBM DATE:  none

Card 1/1

ADNADEVIC, Dusan, dr

Dimensions of some ordered groups with applications; abstract
of a doctoral dissertation.  Glas mat fiz Hrv  16   no.3/4:324-
325  '61.

ADO, A.A., professor (Moskva)

Against simplification in contemporary medical theory. Sov. med. 18
no.12:3-5 D '54.                                              (MLRA 8:2)
    (MEDICINE
        theory, critique of simplification)

"Adaptation and Compensation during Infection Processes," report presented
at the 2nd All-Union Conference of Pathophysiologists, Kiev from 29 June to 5 July 195(

Sum 1549, 14 Nov 1957

"Interrelations Between Vulgar Inflammation and the Arthus-Schwartzmann Phenomenon," in the book: Vserossiyskaya Konferentsiya Patologov (All-Russian Conference of Pathologists), 180 184, Leningrad, 1935

ADO, A.D.

1ST AND 2ND CODERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The acid-base equilibrium in the tissues in cases of allergic inflammation. A. D. Ado. *Bull. biol. méd. expll U. R. S. S.* 4, 253-5(1937); *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, I, 501.— Arthus' inflammation was compared with inflammation produced by spraying with turpentine as regards the pH, $CO_2$ content, and buffering power of the tissue. The 2 types of inflammations were found to differ widely in these respects.

M. G. Moore

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ADO, Andrey Dimitriyevich

"Materials for the Study of the Hyper-ergitic Inflamation of the Arthus,"
Doctorate Thesis, Kazan, 1938.

The chemoreceptor function of suprarenal glands. A. D. Ado and V. N. Smirnov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S. S. S. R.* 41, 316-19(1943); *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 41, 302-5(1943).—The left suprarenal gland of dogs was perfused via one small branch of the *arteria phrenico-abdominalis*, the rest of the arteries being ligated. The nerves were left intact, the right suprarenal gland was removed. On introduction of 0.5 cc. 1:1000 adrenalin into the perfusion system the carotid blood pressure rose, although in a small number of expts. it was reduced. Paw volume and respiratory movements were not altered and cutting of the vagi and sinus nerves did not change the reflex. One-half to 1 cc. of 1:100 cocaine resulted in a blood pressure drop which suggested a tonic vasomotor reflex. Introduction of 2 to 5 cc. of horse serum into this system in sensitized dogs usually increased blood pressure suggesting a defensive role of the suprarenal glands in overcoming shock conditions.
E. K. Sleator

Kazan' State Medical Inst.